

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6248

英一千九百四十八年十一月二日

星期一

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1877.

四月

六月二十日

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS
December 4. Sophie D. French bark, 753.
Parazols. Saigon 23rd October. Salt.—
Tandem & Co.
December 4. CONQUEST. British str., 317.
Harrow, Haiphong 1st December. Rice.—
KWONG-LEE-YUEN.
December 4. GORGONA. British bark, 314.
Rounay, Newchwang 24th November.
Beans. Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
December 5. HERCULONIUS. Ger. bark, 425.
Biehl, Newchwang 23rd November, and
Amoy 3rd December. Beans.—WISLER
& Co.
December 5. CARMELITA & IDA. Ger. bark,
438. Atelos. Newchwang 23rd Nov.
Beans. E. SCHUELLER & Co.
December 5. EXPLORADOR. Spanish brig, 201.
Vidal Alvert, Manila 23rd Nov. Sape-
wood and Cocon.—SIESEN & Co.
December 5. YANTZEE. British str., 782.
Schultze, Canton 4th December. Gene-
ral.—SIESEN & Co.
December 5. PARRACA. British bark, 464.
Phillips, Bangkok 12th October. Rice.—
YUEN-FAT HONG.

CLEARANCES
At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
December 5th.
Picciola, German bark, for Hamburg.
Doris Broderick, Danish ship, for Elephant
Point (Rangoon).
Abay, British steamer, for Howth.
Yangtze, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Georgia, British bark, for Whampoa.
Golden Star, British ship, for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES
December 5. TAIWAN. British steamer, for
Coast Ports.
December 5. GORDON CASTLE. British str.,
for Shanghai.
December 5. CHOP-SAI, Chinese gunboat, for
Canton.

PASSENGERS
TO DEPART
Per Abby, str., for Howth—
50 Chinese.
Per Yangtze, str., for Shanghai—
1 European.
Per Georgia, for Whampoa—
20 Chinese.
The following passengers will leave to-day by
the P. & O. steamer Captain.—
From Hongkong to Singapore—Mr. Leith,
For Penang—Messrs. M. S. Munro, B. Ith-
thay, three native servants, and 1 Chinese. For
Galle.—Mr. Main. For Calcutta—Surgeon
Major Hanbury. For Bombay—Messrs. Rus-
ton, M. Allan, and two native servants, and
two Chinese. For Madras—Mr. W. Morton, W.
McGillivray, G. Corlett, and W. Mundis. From
Tokyo to Madras.—Mr. Farmer and native
servant. For Southampton—Messrs. H. G.
Heinemann, Hosoi Fukawa, Goro, and Shiori.

REPORTS
The French bark Sophie, D. reports, left Sa-
igon on 23rd November, and had fine weather
with him.

The Spanish brig Explorador reports left
Manila on 23rd November, and had fine weather
throughout.

The German bark Carmelita & Ida reports left
Newchwang on 23rd November, and had fresh
N.E. breeze throughout.

The German bark Hieronymus reports left
Newchwang on 23rd November, and Amoy on
3rd December, and had strong N.E. monsoon
and heavy sea throughout.

The British bark Georgina reports left New-
chwang on 24th November, and had moderate
breeze to Turnabout Island; from thence to
port thick, heavy weather.

The British steamer Conquest reports left
Haiphong on 1st December at daylight. Dis-
charged pilot met a British 3-masted schooner
bound in. On Sunday the 2nd December at 4
p.m. passed Holloway. Saw the British steamer
Holloway and a Chinese gunboat at Swatow, and
had strong monsoon and heavy sea throughout
the passage. In port the steamers Date and
West.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE
FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

MANILA (Per last Mail's Advice)

Mikado (a) ... Shanghai Oct. 18
Lorne (a) ... Shanghai Oct. 18
Norman ... Manila Oct. 18
Therapy ... Haiphong Oct. 21
Cedric (a) ... Manila Oct. 21
Rosalind ... Foochow Oct. 22
Whidbey ... Shanghai Oct. 24

VESSELS EXPORTED AT HONGKONG
(Corrected to Date)

Vega ... Hamburg April 10
David ... Antwerp May 11
Charles ... Cardiff May 12
Owen ... Cardiff May 12
Hector Lippert ... New York June 13
City of Halifax ... Cardiff June 13
Northampton ... Baltimore July 2
Niagara ... Corkhaven July 10
Jessie Jamieson ... Cardiff July 13
Abercrombie ... Liverpool July 14
Tigre ... Liverpool July 14
Sir Ritter ... Corkhaven July 15
Ferdinand ... Corkhaven July 15
E. C. Dickmers ... Liverpool July 15
Felsen ... London Aug. 6
Papa ... Cardiff Aug. 10
North Star ... Cardiff Aug. 11
E. P. Bowes ... Cardiff Aug. 11
Regulus ... Cardiff Aug. 14
Vulcan ... Cardiff Aug. 14
Patria ... Cardiff Aug. 14
Falklands ... London Aug. 15
John Potis ... New York Aug. 17
Hotspur ... Antwerp Aug. 23
Charger ... Liverpool Aug. 27
India ... Hamburg Aug. 28
Andrea ... Hamburg Sept. 3
Casimir ... Cardiff Sept. 6
Gothia ... Corkhaven Sept. 8
Parses (a) ... London Sept. 16
G. F. Munck ... Newport Sept. 17
Wildwood ... Liverpool Sept. 18
River Letan ... Cardiff Sept. 20
F. J. Carlton ... Liverpool Sept. 21
Fiddle ... Hamburg Sept. 21
Markway ... London Sept. 21
Peter ... London Sept. 21
Galatea (a) ... London Sept. 21
Patrolus (a) ... London Sept. 21
Bartholomew ... London Oct. 4
Forest Belle ... Cardiff Oct. 4
Empire ... Newport Oct. 4
Elizabet ... Cardiff Oct. 4
Peter ... London Oct. 4
Anna Borba ... Hamburg Oct. 10
Johann Smith ... London Oct. 23

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG
At noon
Sundries Goods.

JANE CRAWFORD & Co.
Agents.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day established myself at this
Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

HONGKONG, 1st November 1877. [1m1623]

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. WILLIAM
LEGGE as a PARTNER in my business,

which will henceforth be conducted under the
Style of "HOBSON and LEGGE".

W. KERCHET HUGHES.

Hongkong, 1st November 1877. [1m1624]

NOTICE

THE Business of SHARPE and GENERAL
BROKER, hitherto conducted in my
name, will not be carried on under the Style of
COHEN and HEATON, MR. ALEXANDER
MACGREGOR HEATON having this Day be-
come a PARTNER in the same.

G. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st November 1877. [1m1625]

NOTICE

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and
BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department,

will be occupied as entire Dwellings in
Place, and will be available for a Mess or
Family.

W. KERCHET HUGHES.

Hongkong, 1st November 1877. [1m1626]

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G. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st November 1877. [1m1627]

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and REMUNERATION of MR.
BLAIF in our Firm CEASED from
this Day.

E. BLAIFHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November 1877. [1m1628]

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day placed the MANAGE-
MENT of our BUSINESS in the hands of
Mr. WILLIAM ROSS, who has been in the
employment of the Firm for the last Six Years.

G. FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November 1877. [1m1629]

NOTICE

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES
No. 1, ALBANY ROAD, lately in the
occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Applies to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November 1877. [1m1630]

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Applies

NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1878.

(With which has been incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY".)

The Publishers request that those Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be kind enough to do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons who have recently arrived, or to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, are desired to send their Names and Addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 12th, 1877.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that I have placed Mr. E. CHATTERTON WILCOX IN CHARGE of the PRINTING and PUBLISHING BUSINESS carried on at the Daily Press Office on this date, and I further notify that Mr. Wilcox has entered into an Agreement with me as Lessor of the Business, to commence on the 1st January, 1878.

YORK-JONES MURROW,
by his Attorneys
WE PUSTAU & CO.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
SHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness, the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYERS,
AND
HAERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS' SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [5]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

BIRTHS.

At Peck's Hill, on the 5th December, Mrs. J. E. O'DAY, of a Son. [1798] On 24th November, the wife of Staff-Commander DUDENHOF, R.N., H.M.S. "Victor Emmanuel, of a Son—MARIAGE.

On the 1st December, at the Roman-Catholic Cathedral, Liverpool, by Rev. G. Brougham, Dr. PARTRIDGE, Late Chaplain of H.M.S. "Victor Emmanuel, Lieutenant, youngest daughter of A. L. Lopéroux, Esq., of Millenium, France—DEATH.

At Canton, on the 25th November, aged 15 months—PRIVATE E. F., youngest son of Captain J. D. DODD, H.M.C. gun-vessel "Aegean."

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6TH, 1877.

Much has been said and written about the unlawful interference of the Chinese Customs Authorities with the trade of Hongkong. One of the most glaring instances that has recently occurred is the following:—A European firm in this Colony some time ago sold a certain quantity of gunpowder in kegs and cases to a Chinese hong, and gave a delivery order for 200 kegs and 100 cases of it on the 25th ultimo, together with an application in due form to the Harbour-Master to allow this quantity to be shipped under the Government Powder Regulations, on board the Chinese junk "Kwoh Fuk Wo," registered number 503, for Macao. The port clearance was duly granted, and the junk sailed for her destination, the consignees at Macao being notified of her departure. On the arrival of the junk at the Cap-sing-moon Pass, she was boarded by some Chinese Customs officials, who, on finding what the cargo consisted of, ordered her to return back to Hongkong to discharge it, under threats that the vessel and cargo should be confiscated and the master and crew sent to the mandarins at Canton. This threat had the desired effect, and the junk returned to this Colony, causing serious loss to the consignee. The case has been very properly laid before the local Government, and it is to be hoped that decisive steps will at once be taken to obtain justice. It is monstrous that a Hongkong junk with a cargo for a neighbouring colony should be thus arrested on the passage by Chinese Customs officials. There is not the shadow of a justification for this insolent proceeding. It cannot be pretended for a moment that the junk had dutiful articles on board or was in any way infringing Chinese rights; the act was simply a deliberate attempt to injure the trade of this Colony. It has been stated that in blockading this port, the Hawikwan's officers are simply engaged in protecting the revenue. This is generally considered, a mere subterfuge. At all events, that they are also engaged in other and unjustifiable work is plainly proved by this case, the facts of which are, however, indubitable. This is, we imagine, only a typical case. Many more occur, probably of which the public hear nothing. The truth is, the existence of Hongkong as a free foreign port is a thorn in the side of the Chinese Authorities, and there is no concealing the fact that the excellence of this port as an entrepot of trade, with the protection for life and property afforded by the Colony, has diverted and is still diverting a large amount of trade from Canton. Well knowing this, the mandarins are doing all they possibly can to cripple the native trade of the port. It is high time, however, that their piratical doings should be put to rest; that the cordon established by them round Hongkong should be broken up, and that the question should be settled at once and for all time. We trust that this impudent act of molestation of a peaceful trader will serve to draw attention to the necessity for obtaining a cessation ship "Thomas A. Goldard," was charged by P.C.

of the unlawful interference of the Hawikwan's myrmidons with legitimate trade. Nothing would have a more beneficial effect than the despatch of a gunboat to take summary reparation on the next offender. We have been trifled with far too long, and nothing short of the entire break-up of the so-called Customs Stations in the Cap-sing-moon and other places surrounding the island will be a satisfactory solution of the question. Legitimate trade pays better than piracy, and in thus summarily disposing of these pests to commerce we should not only relieve the colony from an injustice upon its trade but teach a salutary and profitable lesson to the Chinese Government.

In his pamphlet on the "Diseases of China," a copy of which we have just received, Dr. DUDENHOF makes some interesting remarks upon the comparative immunity of Chinese towns from epidemic fever in spite of their utter disregard of sanitary laws. It is certainly a matter for wonder how the Chinese manage to live amidst so much filth and such disgusting odours as those which constantly taint the air they breathe. But they not only live but appear to thrive among dirt. In every city and town of the same cities disregard for all sanitary rules is shown, and the air reeks with the same foul stench. Strange to say, even the contaminated water does not seem to have any marked effect in causing epidemics. The river water at Canton is charged with all sorts of impurities and is used unfiltered by the mass of the population for all purposes. But they are as free from either diarrhoea or fever as those who do not drink it. Dr. DUDENHOF quotes a striking illustration of a creek near Shantou, which has been for some years under the observation of Dr. WANG, who reports on it as follows:—"It is narrow, crowded with boats—immaculate houses on each side—the alvine defecations and other impurities of thousands of inhabitants along it are daily discharged into the stream, yet the water, too dirty even for washing, is duly used for culinary purposes without being filtered, or is precipitated with alum as it flows elsewhere. Here we should expect the prevalence of such diseases as typhoid fever and diarrhoea among the inhabitants occurring often enough to excite attention, but their very impunity is one of the reasons for their continuing to use the water." Dr. DUDENHOF goes on to quote a mass of testimony from doctors in the various treaty ports, all to the same effect, which might lead some people to question the connection between polluted water and typhoid fever. It is worthy of notice that the Chinese seldom or never drink cold water. It is always boiled before being used for drinking purposes, and the living organisms contained in it are thus effectively destroyed. Dr. DUDENHOF is of opinion that we, as a people, and, still more our American brethren, drink too much cold water, and holds that the addition of wine or spirits does not obviate the dangerous qualities of impure water. The Chinese drink great quantities of hot water and hot tea, and though they suffer much from dyspepsia, owing partly to the quantities of hot fluid they imbibe, and partly to the unripe fruit, imperfectly cooked vegetables, and half raw pork they eat, they at least keep free from typhoid fever. Whether this is due in any measure to abstinence from cold water or not we do not pretend to say. With regard to the noxious smells arising from the garbage and excreta which are allowed to accumulate in every Chinese city, and which the people are perfectly content to endure, it is open to question what is the real cause of their apparent impurity. Several doctors in China have given it as their opinion that these bad odours are harmless because they are exposed to the air, and the foul gases are thus allowed a ready escape. This is probably a partial solution of the question, but it is also equally likely that the constant and lavish use of gunpowder in the shape of crackers and the burning of incense has a wholesome effect in clearing the air and counteracting the effluvia perpetually arising from the decaying animal and vegetable matter collected round the houses. Dr. DUDENHOF does not mention this circumstance, but he would doubtless endorse the conclusion to be able to tell all others. Private enterprise has already been directed into this channel, but while giving grounds for hope that success would be assured by intelligent working, the various trials which have been made have proved failures either from want of association or capital. Now, however, we believe that something more positive is about to be done, and that the time is ripe for the introduction of a new system of sanitation, for which we trust the Governor will promote as rapidly as possible the development of our coal trade, and in fact he is peculiarly interested in the proposed scheme, believing as he does that a company will prove eminently successful which undertakes the work in a scientific manner. It is certain he will not be able to do this unless he can find strong proofs to sustain the validity of the coal. We have now the result of the experiments which have been made in two of the Government vessels, the Marqués du Duero and the Marqués de la Victoria, but we must believe that they have been in every respect satisfactory when the Government induced to take the initiative in this movement, and not only to promote a combination of coal and opium, but also to contribute to the welfare of the Chinese. We have no hesitation in expressing our firm conviction that the results of the enterprise will be satisfactory. A bright future presents itself. Steam navigation in the Archipelago. We have rich mineral deposits, especially of coal, but these have been left hitherto almost completely undeveloped. We can well afford to make a large investment in coal for the consumption of foreigners, for which we trust the Chinese will be able to tell all others. 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of a dream, no indigestive night-mare. The course was well chosen by the Government. I suppose the black & white of Great Britain distinguished one large banner containing the representative of that power and a party of friends. The black and white Standard of Germany marked the head-quarters of the Teuton, while the only chivalry displayed seemed to be under the gleaming stars and gaudy stripes of Yankee-dom, for there had there only might by general fresh & new dress, and each represented force of the inferior. France and Portugal for the ones buried the sabre, and hoisted their flags on the same barge. Sweden and Norway paraded the whole area in a smart little steam-launch whose spiteful hissing seemed there, there, and everywhere at the same moment. Numerous private boats were in attendance, a few "caucuses" or whatnots, you know, to show your colors, who shot across from the river, now a cockpit still sailing a double-headed paddle frantically in their efforts at propulsion, while legion feebly conveys the idea of the native boats of every description which the river was literally jammed. At 9 o'clock, every thing was over and Bangkokians on their way home again.

On the river, and in the following days H.M. the Emperor visited the Temples in State, attended by his Ministers, his family, and his guards. The sight on the river was certainly the most imposing I have ever seen. The King's barge was an enormous thing, propelled by a hundred paddles on either side, each paddle holding a broad-bladed rifle across his knee and swinging his paddle with both hands. The royal canopy was over him, and the men of the royal guard, filled with the nobles of his realm, were in attendance.

The King, the Barge struck up the National Air of Siam and His Majesty steps from his barge onto a platform borne by twelve slaves on which he proceeds to the river shore, where he has among few pieces of joss paper and distributes garments to the priests. His Majesty never fails to bow most courteously to all foreigners whom he may observe in the crowd, and to stop and address his favorite subjects.

There certainly has never been a king upon this throne who united so much ability with so much intelligence and yet who so thoroughly maintained the dignity of the chief of the State, and impressed all lookers-on with the idea that he was every inch a king. His Majesty, though so very young, has been gifted by nature with rare decision, a keen perception of character and an instinct of justice which yields him a clearness which would be difficult to second again when the occasion for repressing has passed away. The ascetic life and the habits of study and contemplation indicated and acquired during his sojourn among the priesthood have taught him confidence and caution, two of the most necessary lessons to be gained by any Eastern Prince.

He has, however, been educated in the retirement of the Monks, the Sodalis, found in the temples, who will become emperors and the blessing of freedom and education which he has ever been anxious to bestow upon his people may then become theirs. The King has long been destrous of abolishing slavery, but the Regent (who holds alone 70,000) has too much influence in the Semabah to allow any ordinance of that kind to pass.

The Regent has, however, been dealt with, and the noble and new approach of their chief upright in their feet like men instead of wriggling in the dust like worms.

INSURANCES

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAFRAK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1877. [66]

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to our own ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [78]

TRANSACTIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire or Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 30 per cent.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [77]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with the Company.

DOUGLAS LAFRAK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [68]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT AT THIS PORT FOR THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED); W. H. NOBLEY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [1874]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT. Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates, with a discount of 30% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [73]

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

POLICE DEPARTMENT. Policies granted on Fireless Buildings, to an extent of \$100,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [69]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, except those being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBL, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [74]

INTIMATIONS.

CHEESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877.

Authorised by Imperial Edict dated the 2nd day of the 9th Moon of the III Year of Kwoong-Su (6th October, 1877).

\$1,004,278.00 STOCK IN BONDS OF 100 BAHT.

Bearing Interest from 1stst December, 1877, the First Coupon of 21.6. King payable on 26th February, 1878, and Coupons of 24, bearing payable thereafter on 31st August and 28th February in each year, until 1st June, 1884, when the last Coupon of 22.6. will be payable.

THE BONDS ARE REDEMPTIBLE AT PAR WITHIN SEVEN YEARS (1884) BY HALF-YEARLY DRAWINGS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN LONDON, HONGKONG, AND SHANGAI.

PRICE OF ISSUE 98 PER CENT.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGAI BANKING CORPORATION, London, New York, and Hongkong, the Chinese Government hereby invite Subscriptions for £1,603,278.00 10% of 8 per cent. Bonds at the issue price of 98 per cent., payable as follows—

24 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION.

24 PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT.

24 PER CENT. 15 DAYS AFTER ALLOTMENT.

24 PER CENT. per annum, half yearly, on the 21st and 31st August of the Octagon of the Bonds.

THE Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum, half yearly, on the 21st and 31st August of the Octagon of the Bonds.

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